PEACEFUL PINAR DEL RIO.

RECONSTRUCTING A FERTILE PROVINCE

that brigands would probably overrun the province.

insurgent chiefs had occupied the towns and would

not yield paramount authority to the Americans, and that he would be infinitely vexed by obstacles in

every step toward the restoration of civil order

among a restless people.

When General Davis, his staff, a battalion of the

2024 New-York Regiment and a Signal Corps com-pany reached the borders of the province in the

fourney by train from Havana, they were received at Santiago de las Vegas by a colonel and a hun-

back. Around and behind this cavalcade the towns

and small Cuban and American flags. As General Davis and his staff appeared on the platform there was a passionate burst of "Vivas" and bare ma-chetes flashed in the medley of color. The cheer-

Americans were moved by it. The colonel placed The alcalde of the town made an address.

erty through great trials and sufferings, and that

Americans were there to aid in conserving that

MISTOOK THE SURGEON FOR THE GENERAL

Surgeon-Major William L. Kneedler had become

was the General. Major Kneedier, who at first did not perceive the drift of the address, was un-

able to find an opening to stop the padre before the welcome had been concluded. The doctor then,

through a Cuban who could speak English and

Spanish, said that, as one of the Americans with

General Davis, he regarded the Cubans as men and

brethren, and that in all his travels he had not

ild see occasionally the blackened walls and

ne had been. At each of the towns the senior

tall chimney of a rulned sugar centrale, weedy

nades of palms marking the spot where houses

Cuban officer made known his allegiance to the

General Davis has communicated by letter or by

messenger with the important towns in the

province. Not an incident of brigandage or injury

NEW USES FOR TROCHAS AND FORTS.

the trocha and inclosed yards and fields with it.

ments on two of the forts. The town is well fed on chickens, fresh beef, fruit and vegetables. The

The principal storekeeper has painted advertise

left Havana. Forty-two head of cattle brou-from Texas for the camp are grazing near Guard duty is light. One post of three men-maintained at the railway station, and another at El Globo Hotel, where General Davis is stay No other guard duty outside the camp is requir The men expect to be replaced by Regulars in spring and allowed to go home. Dreadful stor-are teld of the malaria, hat develops around Fir-del Rio with the beginning of hot weather.

Bermuda, Dec. 22.-The Spanish warships In-

fanta Isabel and Conde de Venadito, bound

from Havana for Spain, arrived here on the

19th, for coal and provisions, and are detained

in quarantine for observation. The Conda de-

Venadito has on board the remains of Christo-pher Columbus in transit for Spain.

PUSHING EUROPE BACK.

AMERICA'S SUCCESS IN FOREIGN MARKETS CAUSES WONDER.

London, Dec. 24.-It is no exaggeration to as-

sert that the foremost topic compelling atten-

tion in Europe in general and in Great Britain

in particular, overshadowing the dreary broils

of the Powers. It is certainly the chief subject

of conversation in Lombard Street and on the

banks recently drew an American business man into his private office, and said in an awe-

position to dictate money rates to London, Ber-

lin and Paris." The bank manager added that

London's purchases of American securities were

James Bryce in a speech before the Leicester Chamber of Commerce sounded a warning to

torate. Pinar del Rio City gave a recepti

of a committee of priests began to read him

A few yards behind them were a hun-

PEXT OF THE DOCUMENT LODGED WITH THE PEACE COMMISSIONS

Paris, Dec. 16 .- The following is the full text of the protest lodged with the American and Spanish Peace Commissions by Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines, an outline of which was exclusively cabled to the Associated Press under this date

cabled to the Associated Press under this date:

Paris, December 12, 1898.

Their Excellencies the President and Delegates of the Spanish-American Peace Commission, Paris, Your Excellencies: The very noble and gallant General Againsido, President of the Philippine Republic, and his Government have honored me with the post of official representative to the Very Honorable President and Government of the United States of America, devolving on me, at the same time, the duty of protesting against any resolutions contrary to the independence of that country which might be passed by the Peace Commission in Paris.

This has already terminated its sessions, and the resolutions passed cannot be accepted as obligatory by my Government, since the Commission has neither heard nor in any wise admitted to its deliberations the Philippine nation, who held an unquestionable right to intervene in them in relation to what might affect their future.

I fulfil, therefore, my duty when I protest, as I do in the most solemn manner, in the name of the President and the National Government of the Philippines, against any resolution agreed upon at the Peace Conference in Paris, as long as the juridical political independent personality of the Filippino people is entirely unrecognized and attempts are made in any form to impose on these inhabitants, resolutions which have not been sanctioned by their public powers, the only ones who can legally decide as to their future in history.

SPAIN DEVOID OF A STATUS.

SPAIN DEVOID OF A STATUS.

atter.

The union of Spain and the Philippines was foundabeling on two historical facts, in which the exhibitive right of the Filipinos to decide their own estiny was implicitly recognized.

Pirsi—The "Blood Treaty" (Pacto de Sangre) of farch 12, 1885, entered into between the General Don diguel Lopez de Legazel and the Filipino soverign Sikatuma, a compact which was ratified and confirmed on the one side by the Ming of Spain, thilly if, and on the other side by the monarchs of Mindanao, Visayas and Luzon and by the Surreme Chief of that Confederation, the Sultan Lagradeale, proclaiming, as a consequence, the autonomous nationality of the kingdom of "New Cashila," formed by the Fhilippine Islands, under the ceptre of the King of Spain.

concomous nationality of the kingdom of "New Cantile," formed by the Philippine Islands, under the sceptre of the King of Spain.

Second—The so-called "Constitution of Cadiz," in the discussion, vote, promulgation and execution of which the Deputies and Filipino people took an active part, and by which Constitution the nationality of "The Spains" was made effective. But from the first moment in which the Peninsular public powers attempted to impose their absolute soverignty, on the islands the Filipinos protested energetically by force of arms, and from the first attempt, in 1814, the struggle in defence of their political personality was implanted.

When in 1831 the violent deprivation of their rights was consummated, the Filipinos again protested, esistaining against them a fratricidal and an inhuman struggle, which has lasted from that time onward up to the present day.

Falsehood, which always characterized the actions of the Peninsular authorities, constantly hid from the world the fact of the real situation of force which has lasted almost a century.

WON AFTER A CENTURY OF STRUGGLE.

WON AFTER A CENTURY OF STRUGGLE

At length, at the end of the present century, the panish forces have been completely routed by nose of the natives, and Spain cannot now even legge the possession by her of the islands, because a permanency of a handful of Peninsular soldiers approximately four hundred), who are existing begred in one or two fortresses in the south of the rohlpelago, cannot constitute such a right. The Spanish Government has ceased to hold any ominion by deed and by right, and the only autority which exists there and preserves order is not constituted by the Filipinos, with the solemn anotion of their votes, the only legal fount of soitive modern power.

Under such conditions the Spanish Commissioners is Paris have not been able within the principles of the law of nations to give up or to transfer what, if they ever had, they have totally lost before the smins of the protocol of Washington and the arranging of the terms of the peace treaty in Paris. The Filipino people who concented to the "Blood reaty" and the "Constitution of 1812" annulled nose conventions by reason of Spain not complying with her undertakings, and renewed their soversirity by the solemn proclamation of the Philipine Republic on August 1, 1888, and by the establishment of a government and a regular and well-dered administration created by the decisive votes (the natives.

AMERICA HAS NO BETTER RIGHT.

The United States of America on their part cannot allege a better right to constitute themselves as arollers as to the future of the Philippines.

On the contrary, the demands of honor and good faith impose on them the explicit recognition of the political status of the people who, loyal to their conventions, were a devoted ally of their forces in the moments of danger and strife.

The noble General Emilio Againaldo and the other Filipino chiefs were solicited to place themselves at the head of the suffering and heroic sons of that rountry, to fight against Spain and to second the action of the brave and skilful Admiral Dewey.

At the time of imploring their armed co-operation both the commander of the Petrel and Captain Wood in Hong Kong before the deciaration of war, the American Consuls-General—Mr. Pratt in Singapore Mr. Wildman in Hong Kong and Mr. Williams in Cavité—acting as international agents of the great American Nation at a moment of great anxiety offered to recognize the independence of the Filipino nation as soon as triumph was attained. Inder the faith of such promises an American manof-war, the McCulloch, was placed at the disposal of the said leaders, and took them to heir native shores, and Admiral Dewey himself, by jending the man-of-war; by not denying to General Aguinaido and his companions the enacting of his promises, when they were presented to him on board his flagship in the bay of Manila; by receiving the said General Aguinaido before and after his victories and notable deeds of arms with the honors due to the commander-in-chief of an allied army and chief of an independent State; by accepting the efficacious co-operation of that army and of those generals; by recognizing the Filipino flag and permitting it to be holsted on sea and land, consenting that their ships should sail with the said flag within the places which were blockaded; by receiving a solemn notification of the formal proclamation of the Philippine nation without processing and serious people of the United States by entering into relations with those generals and with the national Filipino authorities recently established, recognized without question the corporated

eir own force.

And that recognition cannot be denied by the
morable and serious people of the United States
America, who ought not to deny nor discuss the
ord given by the officials and representatives in
one parts in moments so solemn in gravity for
e American Republic.

WOULD BE AN ACT OF INJUSTICE.

To pretend to put now in question the attributes would be an act of notorious injustice, which canevoldable duty of preserving unstained the brilliant reputation of the sons of the great Nation founded by the immortal Washington, whose first glory was and has always been the constant fulfilment if their word of honor. It must be remembered here that the Filipinos

eir word of honor must be remembered here that the Filipinos must be remembered here that the Filipinos not fight as paid troops or mercenaries of tree. On their arrival they only received a sed number of arms, which were delivered to by the order of Admiral Dewey. The arms, unition and provisions with which the Filiphave since sustained the war against the sh forces were acquired, some by their galand others bought with their own funds, latter being exclusively provided by the no patriots.

inese latter being exclusively provided by the Filipino patriots.

And it would not be noble now, after having used the alliance, to deny the courage, levalty and noble alliance, to deny the courage, levalty and noblity of the Filipino forces in fighting at the side of the American troops, lending them a decided support, both enthusiastic and efficacious.

Without their co-operation and without the preficus siege, would be a Americans have been able so basily to have gained possession of the walled city of Manila?

They could—who can deny it?—have destroyed it.

issily to have gained possession of the walled city of Manila?

They could—who can deny it?—have destroyed it by hombardment, but without the foregoing armed by hombardment, but without the foregoing armed the seeds and without the rigorous circle in which the spanish army was inclosed, the sham flight of the stack and surrender which took place could not absolutely have been realized.

Admiral Dewey gloriously destroyed the Spanish quadron, but he had no disembarking forces and could not inconsiderately dispose of his ammunified and provisions, and under such conditions the support which, as companions-in-arms, was lent to him by the Filipino generals and their forces is a lossitive and undenlable advantage. Without them beneral Anderson's troops and those which afterward were disembarked probably would not have been able to arrive at Manila before the suspension of hostilities and the signing of the protocol of Washington.

Truth and sincerity in their places.

, if the Spanlards have not been able to ernational officials and representatives of the ternational officials and representatives of the Republic of the United States of America offered to recognize the independence and sovereignty of the Philippines, solicited and accepted their alliance, how can they now constitute themselves as he sole disposers of the control, administration and luture government of the Philippine Islands? If, in the Treaty of Paris, there had simply been If, in the Treaty of Paris, there had simply been beclared the withdrawal and abandomment by the spanish of their dominion, if they ever had one, over the Philippine territory; if America, on accepting peace, had signed the treaty without prejudice to the rights of the Philippines and with

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the view of coming to a subsequent settlement with the existing Filipino National Government, thus recognizing the sovereignty of the latter, their alliance and the carrying out of their promises of honor to the said Filipinos, it is very evident that no protest against their action would have been made. But in view of the terms of the third article of the protocol, the proceedings of the American Commissioners, and the imperative necessity of safeguarding the national rights of my country. I make this protest, which I have made an extensive one for the before-said reasons, and with the corresponding legal restrictions against the action taken and the resolutions passed by the Peace Commissioners at Paris and in the treaty signed by them.

signed by them.

And on making this protest I claim, in the name of the Filipino nation, in that of their president and government, the fulfillment of the solemn declaration made by the illustrious William McKinley, Fresident of the Republic of the United States of North America, that, on going to war, he was not suided by any intention of aggrandizement and extension of National territory, but only in respect to the principles of humanity, the duty of liberating tyrannized peoples and the desire to proclaim the inalienable rights, with their sovereignty, of the countries released from the yoke of Spain.

FILIPINO DELEGATES BACK HERE.

the Cunard steamship Etruria. They will remain over Christmas at the Holland House and at the they will await the arrival of Juan Luna, the celebrated Filipino painter; General Reigo de Dros and Dr. T. Josada, special Commissioners sent by Aguinaldo to the American Government. The new delegation of Filipinos is expected to reach Washington by way of San Francisco by January 2 next. Agoncillo when he got to Quarantine made anxious inquiries about Judge Day and the other members of the American Commission. He was told that they had arrived safely on the St. Louis, and that Spain was doubtless then in the hands of Presiden

"and know all that concerns my country. The Spaniards gave away or sold what they did not possess. The agreement as far as it concerns the "Are you still opposed to the annexation of the

Philippines to the United States?" Agoncillo was

"Certainly I am; and why shouldn't I be? Has not Admiral Dewey in his official communication to the United States Government said that the people of the Cubans, and that he knew both races well? Dewey's word ought to have some weight; and is it right to keep my countrymen back while you promise freedom to the people of Cuba?" "Was your mission to Paris as fruitful as you expected?"

"I believe that it was fairly so. Our protest is a part of the record of the Commission. It contains

A DENIAL FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, Dec. 24.-In official circles here it is said has proposed to buy the island of Fernando Po.

HOBSON SAILS FOR MANILA.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AND FARE-WELL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Dec. 24.-Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson sailed for the Philippines on the steamer Gaelic to-day. He will report to Admiral Dewey on his arrival and will undertake the work of raising and preparing for service under the fiag of the United States the vessels of Admiral Montojo, which suffered so severely in the battle of

A great crowd was at the wharf to witness Hobson's departure. His carriage had difficulty in getting through the throngs of people, who would not let him pass quietly. Cheer after cheer was given for him and he was compelled at several points to say a few words to the people. Escorted by hundreds, Hobson finally managed to reach the vessel's side, and as he emerged from the carriage the

cheers were renewed.

Cries for a speech were ignored for some time, but
they became so frequent and prolonged that Hobson was compelled to speak to the people. His re-marks could be heard only by a few people who at having to leave his own country, but spoke in glowing anticipation of the work which required his presence in the Philippines and expressed his gratitude to the people for the honors showered

ties on the water-front made a terrific noise. The vessels in the harbor were decorated for the occavessels in the harbor were decorated for the occasion and flags were dipped in Hobson's honor as the Gaelic passed up the harbor to the Golden Gate. A public reception was held in Golden Gate Park in the morning, and Lieutenant Hobson addressed in the people from the pedestal of the Francis Key monument. A fine band discoursed patriotic airs. After the open-air reception Lieutenant Hobson and his party visited the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Last evening there was a public reception under the auspices of the Union League Club in his honor. The great courtyard of the building was crowded and hundreds of people were unable to gain admission. After the reception Lieutenant Hobson was the guest of the Friday Night Club, at Native Sons' Hall.

MORE NEW-YORK MEN HURRYING HOME.

THEY LEFT CHICAGO IN ORDER TO REACH THIS

STATE BEFORE CHRISTMAS IS OVER. Chicago, Dec. 24.-Four companies of the 1st New-York Volunteer Infantry passed through Chicago to-day on the way home from Honolulu to be mus-

tered out. The detachment is composed of Company C, of Albany, Lieutenant Christopher Gresham; Company E. of Utica, Lieutenant Frank T. Wood: Company F. of Walton, Lieutenant C. H. Boyce, and Company G, Oneonta, Captain U. A. Ferguson, 309 men all told. Major Walter Scott was in com mand. Only a brief stop was made here, the train carrying the troops being promptly switched from the Burlington tracks to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and at noon the men resumed their journey. All were anxious to get home for Christjourney. All were anxious to get home for Christmas, and only absolutely necessary stops will be
made. With the exception of coids, which nearly
all the men are suffering from on account of the
change from the tropical climate of Hawaii to the
whiter atmosphere of the Western States, the men
are in good health. The last detachment of the
regiment will reach Chicago to-morrow on a special
train over the Burlington road, and will be sent
east over the Lake Shore.

Denver, Dec. 24.—Companies H, K and M, ist New-York Volunteers, the last detachment of that New-York Volunteers, the last detachment of that regiment homeward bound from the Hawaiian Islands, arrived here in two special trains over the Denver and Rio Grande Raliroad at 5.25 and 5.35 a.m. to-day and started for the east in one train over the Burlington Route at 5.47 a.m. They should reach Chicago about noon to-morrow.

say that business is suspended in all the leading

versal dissatisfaction prevails. American volunteers to the number of 603

attended an enthusiastic meeting of the newly formed Philippine Development Association here yesterday evening. O. F. Williams, the United States Consul at Manila, presided. Definite action upon the part of the organization was postponed pending the decision of General Otis on certain matters.

FULL POWER FOR GENERAL OTIS. HE WILL DECIDE THE QUESTION OF SENDING AN

of General Otis, in command of the United whether troops shall be dispatched to Iloilo, where recent Spanish reports have stated that a conflict is in progress between the insurgents and the remaining Spanish troops. Some days ago General Otis asked the War Department if any precise instructions were to be given for dealing with the situation at Hotlo. The matter was fully approximately the progress of the contract o ter was fully canvassed by the President and Secretary Alger, and, as a result, the decision was reached to let General Ous deal with the situation by the exercise of his own discretion. The reply was sent to General Otis several days ago, and it will be for him to decide whether a United States force will go to Holio, and how many men will constitute the force.

RIOS GOING TO MANILA.

Madrid, Dec. 24.—General Rios, the Spanish ommander at Ilotlo, Island of Panay, cables that he is going to Manila in order to arrange for the repatriation of the Spanish troops.

THE TAX ON PATENT MEDICINES.

PREPARATIONS WHICH ARE CONSIDERED TO BE FREE FROM DUTY.

Washington, Dec. 24.-The Commissioner of In of collectors, the opinion of Assistant Attorneypreparations under Schedule B of the act of June 13, amended to conform therewith. In the course of

which are put up in bottles, vials or other packages, more particularly for the use of physicians and pharmacists.

There are such articles as antistreptococic serum, antitetanic serum, antidiphtheritic serum and many others of like character. These articles are not put up in the manner or style of patent, trademark or proprietary medicines in general, nor are they advertised to the public upon the package or otherwise as specifics or remedies for particular diseases, or as claiming special merit, etc. The names upon the bottles, vials or other packages containing these preparations are simply medicinal or pharmaceutical designations used to indicate the class of medicines to which they belong and are for the guidance of physicians and pharmacists, and under their directions to be used by the consumer.

I also include under this head such medicinal articles as pil migratic comp. pil neuralitic, compressed tablets antimalatial, and medicines of similar classes put up in quantities in bottles or other packages for the use of physicians, druggists and pharmacists, through whom they are dealt out to consumers as prepared prescriptions. These articles have the technical medical name upon the bottle or other package, and also the formula by which they are prepared. There is no exclusive proprietorship or right of manufacture claimed in them, but any pharmacist or manufacturing druggist has the right to make them after the formula given, and there is no tetal price or value stated on the bottle or other package containing them.

It might make the distinction still more pilat to say that the class of medicines which, in my opinion, are taxable under the provisions of the law are such as are described above, which so to the consumer in the unbroken package in which they are put up by the proprietor, manufacturer or compounder, with name, disease and directions for use without the intervention of a prescription or a physician or pharmacist. On the other hand, the provisions of the act do not reach such medicinal articles

PORTO RICO'S RUDGET CUT DOWN.

REDUCED BY GENERAL HENRY FROM 4,000,000 PESOS UNDER SPANISH RULE TO 1,700,000 PESOS,

San Juan de Porto Rico, Dec. 24.—General Guy V. Henry, the Military Governor of Porto Rico, reduces the budget for next year from 4,000,000 pesos, as under the Spanish régime, to 1.700,000 pesos. He asks for authority to apply the custom house revenue to the improvement of roads and the cleaning of cities.

THE FEVER IN THE MOUNTAINS.

From The Washington Star. weing my goods. What do you think of this expansion fever?"

"What do you think of this expansion fever?" I asked.
"Wall, now, I sure am giad yo' axed me about thet thing. Mebbe yo' can give me some points. Do you' all hev it in Washington?
"Oh, yes, we have it bad.' I replied, wondering what the man meant.
"Wall we hain't got but one case. That's my wife. Thar ain' no doctor 'ceptin' a hoss doctor hyar, an' he 'lowed it might be the dropsy. But her fut has expanded tell thar ain't room for much clae under the table, an' I'm powful giad yo' all know sumthin' bout it. Expansion fever, thet's jest it. Do yo' all know any cure for it?
"When I explained what I meant he was so angry I could not have sold him gold dollars for 50 cents each."

Pable and Saw. "You are altogether fabulous!"
meered the Horse Which May Be Led to Water,
but Which May Not Be Made to Drink.
The Trojan Horse was visible nettled.
"Well, I'd rather be a fable-horse than a sawhorse!" the latter exclaimed, after thinking a moment.

Of course, it wasn't a very rare jest, but it had to be remembered in that connection that the Trojan Horse hadn't been talking English long.—(Detroit Journal.

The Management of

## The Big Store

gratefully appreciative of the more than liberal patronage bestowed upon it during the Holiday Season, begs to extend to all its friends and patrons

Sincere Thanks and Best Wishes for

A Merry Christmas.

Respectfully,

Siegel-Cooper Co.

## OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN B. HAMILTON.

pital service, died in Elgin, ill., to-night. For ove the walls of that institution that he breathed his leath would come at almost any time, as he was given up six days ago by his physicians. While or was attacked by a severe cold, and in a few day

In spite of everything that could be done h by Dr. Nicholas Senn that an operation was nece sary to save the patient's life. The operation was performed, and at its conclusion Dr. Senn state that in his opinion Dr. Hamilton had no chance ecovery. He railled slightly after the operation however, and for a few days there seemed to be probability that he would pull through. For the ast two days he had, however, been sinking slowly. and death came at 5:30 o'clock to-night. Dr. John B. Hamilton was born in 1847, in Jersey

Dr. John B. Hamilton was norm in loss, in decical county, Ill., and was graduated from Rush Medical College, in Chicago, in 1869. In 1874 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, but resigned in 1876 to enter the Marine Hostial service. Three years later he became Superising Surgeon-General of that service, succeeding General John M. Woodworth. Dr. Hamilton caused the first visual examinations of pilots to be made, and the first physical examinations of seamen preiminary to shipment. In his incumbency of office the succeeded in having the National Quarantine sets passed, most of them passing as drafted by him, and he succeeded in having the National Quarantine sets passed, most of them passing as drafted by him, and he succeeded in heaving the National Quarantine sets passed, most of them passing as drafted by him, and he succeeded in heaving the National Quarantine sets passed, most of them passing as drafted by the succeeded in heaving the National Quarantine sets passed, most of them passing as drafted by the succeeded in the House of Representatives failed to pass the Senate bill providing for the qualization of the salary of his office with that of the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Navy, Dr. Hamilton resigned his canks. He was stationed at Chicago for three sears in charge of the Marine Hospital service, but in 1896, rather than be transferred to San Francisco, he resigned from the service altogether. He was professor of surgery at the Rush Medical College and the Chicago Polyclinic, surgeon to the creates and was known far and wide as the Editor ounty, Ill., and was graduated from Rush Medical chickens, fresh beef, fruit and vegetables. The untry is exhausted, but the revivification has sum. Falm huts are building on wasted farms, econority people are now living chiefly on radies, sweet pointoes, sugar-cane and chickens, i quall shot or trapped in the thickets. The pulation was 12,99, of which number 7,00 have n buried. The women are all in black ollowing General Davis's instructions, the Amerin officers and privates are careful to return the utes of the Cuhan soldies, who, armed and unned, are coming and going at all times. They sist largely on gifts of food. Some, forced by essity, have sold their rifes. Mausers captured at the Spanlards are selling for five or six silver ars. In Havana Mausers are surreptitiously 1 for \$20 or \$25. he hattalion of the 202d New-York Regiment. Presbyterian Hospital and consulting surgeon to the St. Joseph Hospital and consulting surgeon to St. Joseph Hospital and the Central Free Dispensary, and was known far and wide as the Editor The Journal of the American Medical Association." He possessed the largest private surgical library west of the Alleghanies.

RONALD T. M'DONALD.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 24.—R. T. McDonald, president of the Fort Wayne Electric Corporation, one of the owners of the Hoffman House property, in New-York, and a capitalist and promoter widely known, died this morning at Dallas, Tex. His home

the died of pneumonia in Texas to-day, was born in Pennsylvania in 1819. Ten years later his in Pennsylvania in 1819. Ten years later his family removed to Fort Wayne, and after reaching manhood he became identified with many business interests, all of which thrived under his able management. He was among the first practical business men to see the advantages of electricity, and through his work Fort Wayne was among the first cities in the country to be lighted by electricity. Somewhat later he gave his attention to electric railways, and his investments in his home city and elsewhere are well known. Mr. McDonaid was a Republican in politics. He was one of the ardent supporters of Walter Q. Gresham for the nomination for the Presidency in 1889 as against General Benjamin Harrison. In the week of the National Convention he ran a special train to Chicago, on which he carried a "tin-bucket brigade," made up of employes of his Fort Wayne factory. For the last five or six years little had been heard of him politically.

business trip to Fort Wayne, Ind., and New-Or-Prior to that time he had been living at No. 29 West Fifty-seventh-st. He intended to reresidence at the Hoffman House, of which he was a man House Company and manager of the hotel received no word from him until last week, when he was told that he would arrive in the city within

he was told that he would arrive in the city within a week. The next news of him was that he had died at Dallas at II o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. McDenald was about forty-five years old, and leaves a willow and one daughter, who were with him on his trip.

He was a prominent Western business man, and came to this city less than ten years ago. As president and the largest stockholder of the Fort Wayne Electric Corporation, of Fort Wayne, Ind., he became interested in other enterprises connected with electrical development, including a number of street railroads. The Fort Wayne Electric Corporation is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the West, and has branches in several other cities. He also han various other enterprises in hand, to which he deveted considerable attention. Among them was a large lee-manufacturing plant at New-Orle, ns. Recently he obtained the contract for building sewers at New-Orleans, and it was on this business that he made his trip South a few weeks ago. that the exports of the United States and Germany had increased £34,000,000 and £21,000,000 respectively between 1891 and 1897, while Great Britain's decreased £15,000,000. He further pointed out that the business of the United States was developing along many important

was on this business that he made his trip South a few weeks ago.

Mr. McDonaid first came into public notice in New-York at the time of the failure of the Madison Square Bank in August, 182. The directors of the bank, of whom Mr. McDonaid was one, were charsed with participating in a fraudulent in solvency of the institution. The failure of the bank caused considerable excitement, and it was alleged that the directors had authorized the making of loans and the purchase of worthless stock aggregating many thousands of dollars, after the hank insolvency was known to them. Mr. McDonaid was also sued individually by the receive to recover on three promisery notes amounting in value to 150,000. This case, as well as the criminal actions, was satisfactorily settled.

Britain's decreased £15,000,000. He further pointed out that the business of the United States was developing along many important lines which Great Britain, he added, should have held against all competitors. Mr. Bryce unhesitatingly asserted that the United States could produce rails cheaper than Great Britain, and said he saw no possibility of opening new markets except in China.

Great Britain seems to have become reconciled to the capture of the iron markets by the United States. American firms are uniformly successful in bidding against the British companies. The Carnegie Company and the Illinois Steel Company have opened extensive offices in London, and are making inroads upon the British preserves. Colonel Hunsiker, the Carnegie representative, has contracted for 30,000 tons of plates for the Coelgardie road, Australia, and the company was unable to undertake the contract for 30,000 tons more.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is a fact that the Russian Government has ordered 80,000 tons of American competition for the contracts in connection with Russia's extensive railroad alarms manufacturers here and elsewhere. Consuls assert that all Europe is swarming as never before with the agents of American manufacturers of sieed, street railroads, electrical apparatus and all kinds of machinery, who are leading the commercial invasion. Janesville, Wis., Dec. 24.-I. C. Sloun, a distinguished lawyer, former Congressman, ex-Attorney-General of Wisconsin and Dean of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, was found dead in his bed to-day from a stroke of apoplexy, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Sloan was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs in Congress in the Administration of President Lincoln.

Dublin, Dec. 24.-The Most Reverend Thomas Nulty, D. D., Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Meath since 1884, is dead.

MAJOR FREDERICK H. SMITH. Baltimore, Dec. 24 (Special).-Major Frederick H.

Smith, a noted civil engineer and bridge builder, died here to-day. He planned and directed the conarriction of a number of large bridges in this city and other parts of the country. He did great enand other parts of the country. He did great en-gineering work for the Confederate Army, planning the principal defences of Atlanta. in June, 1894, im-mediately preceding the battle of Atlanta. He was born in Pitrsburg in 1839, and was edu-cated in Kentucky, from which State he enlisted in 1861. He held a commission as captain in the Nitre and Mining Corps of the Army, an adjunct

## We Make Gur Bow

To the public for the liberal patronage given us during the Holiday season, and desire to express our appreciation of the same. Our store will be closed all day tomorrow (Monday). Watch for our announcements in the Tuesday newspapers.

The Barrios Diamond Co., 415 BROADWAY.

LA GRIPPE AND INFLUENZA. DR. BLAUD'S IRON PILLS.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR

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NEW CURE FOR NERVOUS PROSTRATION OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT,

131 WEST 45th ST., N. Y.

THE RECENT FIRE

ZEBULON FLY HYDE

Zebulon Ely Hyde, who was associated for many years with Green Bros., cotton brokers, at No. Pearl-st. died suddenly yesterday morning at his home. No. 134 State-st. Brocklyn. He had not been in his usual health for the last four days, but as it was supposed that he was suffering only from a light attack of the grip, no slarm was felt by his telatives and friends. He was found dead in a

Mr. Hyde was born in this city on February 1.

1825, and was the youngest of a family of ten children. His father was Zabdiel Hyde, who was one of the first drygoods merchants and importers in this city. He was a direct descendant of Major Elliah Hyde, to whom was given by the British Government a land grant which included all the territory on which now stands the town of Norwich, Conn.

Mr. Hyde took an active part in the Civil War, and for a number of years was a sergeant of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Mr. Hyde leaves two sisters, both of whom are widows. The functial arrangements have not yet been made.

MRS. LAWRENCE R. JEROME

Mrs. Lawrence R. Jerome died at her home, No. 33 West Nineteenth-st. on Friday evening. Mrs. Jerome was Miss Katherine Hall, daughter of the late Ambrose Hall

IMPORTANT SCHOOL RULING.

THE "POUGHKEEPSIE PLAN" ORDERED DISCONTINUED. Albany, Dec. 24.-Charles R. Skinner, State Super-

intendent of Public Instruction, has decided the case of Edward Keyser against the Board of Education of the city of Poughkeepsle in favor of the appellant. The appeal was from the acschool buildings for permanent use, and the em ployment as teachers of percons who wear the distinctive dress or garb of a religious order. The Board of Education of the city of Pough-

keepsie since 1843 has been renting from various church denominations and individuals school buildsufficient accommodations owned by the city for the children desiring to attend the school, and the result was that in September last upward of one thousand children were compelled to alternate in their attendance, and were able to receive only two and one-fourth hours' instruction each day. Superintendent Skinner says:

Superintendent Skinner says:

This union of interests is no longer desirable nor for the best interests of the schools of the city. It has been and is a cause of irritation and discord among the patrons of the schools, is against the spirit of our institutions, which calls for a complete and total severance of Church and State, and is against the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The public school system must be conducted in such a broad and catholic spirit that Jew and Protestant and Catholic alike shall find therein absolutely no cause for complaint as to the exercise, directly or indirectly, of any denominational influence. In this respect every school maintained at public expense should be free, open and accessible, without reasonable ground for objection from any source whatever.

He holds that the renting of property by the city from the Baptist. Methodist. Universalist and Catholic denominations is against school polity, and is not warranted by the Consolidated School and is not warranted by the Consolidated School iaw or the charter of the city, and decides that it is the duty of the Board of Education to require teachers employed by it to discontinue in the public schoolroom the use of the distinguishing dress or garb of any religious order.

The effect of the decision is that the plan iong in operation in that city, and known as the "Pough-Recpusie plan," must be discontinued, and that all cities, villages and school districts must own the property in which their schools are conducted, except only in cases of temporary emergency, which are provided for by the school law.